STEKNALB!

A little puzzling at a first giance. Spell it backward, and we'll warrant that you'll understand it. We do that to draw your attention to the fact that we have

AND PENITENTIARY IDEA.

MOVED OUR BLANKET

stock to the tailoring room-lots of room, lots of light, and case after case of blankets. We want you to get thoroughly acquainted with this BLANKET ROOM.

and make the following special prices for MONDAY. in order to get you to come in that day: 11-4 White All-Wool Shrunk Blankets, \$12 ones, \$7; 11-4 White All-Wool Shronk Blankets, \$5 ones, \$5.75; 11-4 White All-Wool Shrunk Blankets, \$6.50 ones, \$4.30; 11-4 Gray All-Wool Shrunk Blankets, \$5 ones, \$5.51 1-4 Gray All-Wool Shrunk Blankets, \$1 ones, \$5.51 1-4 Gray All-Wool Shrunk Blankets, \$1.50 ones, \$3.50; 10-4 Gray All-Wool Shrunk Blankets, \$5.50 ones, \$2.69; 11-4 Red All-Wool Shrunk Blankets, \$6.50 ones, \$4.50; 11-4 Red All-Wool Shrunk Blankets, \$4.50 ones, \$3.50. A good many of the above are more or less soiled. All of our new goods at bargain prices.

About five very fine Silk Comforts, \$25 goods, \$18; Railroad rates on account of the

CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW.

One fare for the round trip, good coming Wednes-day and Thursday, November 6 and 7. Returning un-til Friday, November 8. One and one-third fare for round trip coming Tuesday only; good refurning until Saturday evening, for benefit of exhibitors within a radius of 15 miles of Indianapolis, including Ft. Wayne, Vincennes and Evansville. Why not take ad-

L.S. AYRES & CO.

NEVER STOPPED

Monday Window Bargains

THEY SURVIVE BECAUSE THEY ARE FIT

At Pennsylvania and Market Streets.

250 Bandana Pillow Covers, regular \$1.50; Monday Window Bargain 620 yards French Cretonne, 50c and 60c goods; Monday Window Bar-Screens, filled with Denims or Cre-

tonnes, both sides alike, formerly sold for \$6 to \$8; Monday Window JASTMAN, SCHLEICHER

GREAT WATCH SALE

We will sell Watches this week at half the regular price. We have Ladies' Watches we will sell at \$3.50, \$5 and \$10. Come early and make your selection. Gents' Watches, \$5,\$10 and \$15. These Watches are all guaranteed. Our Spectacle Sale will be continued

MARCY'S, 38 West Wash. St.

THIS WEEK

DUNLAP, MILLER

KNOX



DANBURY HAT CO.,

8 East Washington St.

(GET THE REAL ARTICLE.) WARM GLOVES

Special Sale This Week. Ladies' and Children's Lined Mocha Mitts. Prices

Bargains for everybody in Gloves. Postage paid on special orders.

990000000 DALTON, We High-Class Hatter W

Bates House. Sole Agent Knox's world-re-owned Hats, and Christy's nglish Hats.

THE OLD BRANCH BANK.

History of the Concern That Occupied the Building to Be Torn Away.

The portion of the old Branch Bank Building at the corner of Virginia avenue and Pennsylvania street, which will be torn down this week to make room for the new Indiana National Bank Building, was erected in 1840. The "mother" bank, after which the branch establishment was patterned, still stands at the corner of Kentucky avenue and Illinois street, and it is but a question of a few years when it will is no greatness in it because there is no may be awarded this morning it is possicome down to make way for a more modern building. The mother building and the "child," as they were sometimes called, were | alone can redeem. simply gorgeous in their day. Old residents pointed to them with no little degree of pride. The branch building was used for banking purposes for many years. It will be better remembered as it existed as the office of the water company. But a few years ago the front was torn down and a four-story front erected, but this week the front and what remains of the original

building will come down. The State Bank of Indiana was granted a in the eyes of the law, and of charter by the State in 1834. The capital course was placed at \$1,600,000 and the charter was to run twenty-five years, Samuel Merrill was the first president. The directors were Calvin Fletcher, S. W. Norris, Robert Morrison and Thomas R. Scott. The bank started with ten branches, but later the number was increased to sixteen. The buildings of the branch establishments, many of which still stand, were patterned after the mother bank. They were one story, with high ceilings, but dark inside, with columns in front. The branch at Pennsylvania street and Virginia avenue was organized a few months after the mother institution. In 1840 the branch company moved into its new building. Thomas H. Sharpe was cashier, and he lived in the residence in the rear of the bank. All of the branches of the mother bank had provisions made whereby the cashiers could live at the bank. The national banking law, which went into effect about the time of the expiration of the State Bank's charter, interfered with the mother bank and

Suggests Agricultural Islands for Iso lation and Regeneration of Prisoners-Police Court Wrongs.

Rev. Joseph Antony Milburn preached sermon at the Second Presbyterian Church yesterday morning which created considercomment on the advanced stand he inals. He held that the present system is radically wrong and barbarous. He suggested islands for the isolation of criminals, making each criminal a builder of his own fortunes anew in an agricultural way. Mr. Milburn's text. Regarding the treat-"There is a further application of the

very much pained the more I reflect upon it at the barbarousness of our present methods in dealing with social malefactors. I am very sure that our present system of justice is an anachronism, that it is medieval, and not modern. I believe that every penitentlary is an anachronism. I believe that our whole criminal system is barbarous and out of line with the higher intelligence and the gentler emotions of this nineteenth century. I am very sure that in no realm is there such a crying need for reform as there is in this realm of crime and its punishment. 'Now, we all will concede that society must protect itself from the depredations of wrong doers. Property must be respected, reputation must be respected, life must be respected. We must have order or we cannot have social organization. Crime is simply one form of anarchy, and, therefore, the limitation of crime is an indispensable condition of social balance and progress. The rooting out of crime, the extirpation of the had blood of the race-Nowhere Else. These for Example: this we all realize to be the supreme desideratum. But the question that I wish to propound to you is, do you think that our present method of dealing with crome and extension? Do you not think that we | a portion of land to cultivate. I would our present judicial methods, manufacturing criminals and spreading the spirit of way as easy, and as smooth, and as pleasant as might be. I would adopt this method of discipline out of the spirit of love, and sixteen years old, who, either by reason of some intrinsic vice of blood, or by of some intrinsic vice of blood, or by the sake of society. I would do it with the of national affairs. Next to McKinley they found that stances, has been guilty of theft. Now, what do we do with that boy? He has never been a violator of law before, he has had a record wholly clean, at least so far as crime is concerned, before this offense. But this counts for nothing in our method of dealing with him. We treat him as we treat the most hardened criminals; we treat him as we treat the habitual transgressor of law. We arrest him, put upon him the odium of crime, place him in jail or in the county workhouse; we bereave him of character, we bereave him of credence in the world's mind, and so this boy is forever tarnished in his reputation and handicapped in his power to make his way in life. And thus by our stupidity we force him into a life of crime. so far as crime is concerned, before this

CASE OF A YOUNG GIRL. "Or pehaps it is a young girl guilty of THE some indiscretion or disobedience against the conventional law of society that authority has laid its hand upon. Now we all know that a woman's reputation is a much more frail thing than a man's; that a man can survive many things in the of a social odium that

survive. We know that the slightest stain upon a woman's character is almost ineradicable.
We know that it is a most delicate thing, and that the slightest touch defiles it irremediably. And therefore it would seem that the most punctilious care should be taken before the hand of justice should smirch in the slightest way any woman's there for some irregularity of conduct. It is a slight thing in a way, it is just one unit of the city of Indianapolis, just one individual out of 150,000, and we don't think read the newspaper notifying us of thi arrest, and then pass on to the social column to read about the tea that Mrs. Soand-so gave yesterday, or the reception Blocks, in FALL STIFF HATS, that Mrs. So-and-so is to give to-morrow. But in the meantime there is a career wrecked, there is a soul damned, irretrievably damned by the contact of a harsh, aussociety has been instrumental in doing the very thing that it is seeking to undo, and in making the very thing that it is seeking to unmake. I say that in these instances, and in a thousand others, it is helping yearly by its barbarous and medicaval methods of social discipline to create criminals and foster crime in our midst. Indeed I believe that our penitentiaries, and our jails, and our police court system do as much to debauch the conscience of the race as do all the passions of the human heart or the malign influences of society. ties of justice are so far from being just that they compete with the saloons, with the lowest and vilest of the saloons, in debauching and defeating character. Well, you say, if this method of force be a failure, if the penitentiary be a failure, if our present judicial system be an anachron-ism, what method of discipline is to be applied by society in its dealing with the riminal and with crime? I answer that the only method is the biblical method, the livine method, David's method, Christ's method, the method of gentleness, the 'gentleness that maketh great.' I believe that when Jesus said, 'Love one another,' he also all law, all social law, all civil that love was the central and only central and prolific principle of social regeneration, as of individual regeneration. And, therefore, I believe firmly this moment that the only way to redeem crime is by treating it with gentleness, Ah, you say, that is mere sentiment and rhapsody. You say that there is a certain class of people that have to be compelled by fear, by duress, by coercion, by the lightnings, by the roaring thunder, and by penalties. Are there? Well, then, why don't we coerce them, why don't we compel them, why aren't our thunders and lightnings effective? That is what I want to know. If there is a certain type of mind that will only submit before a penalty, and cringe in fear before a threat, I should like to ask why our penitentiaries are so full of burglars, why our prisons are so full of

GENTLENESS AS A CURE. "Now, let me illustrate to you through one of my former instances how love will But Nevertheless Many Road Houses operate in its discipline of criminals and malefactors. Take the case of the young man we have before mentioned. clety. What has gentleness to say in to save that young man's character, will it not? I will say, 'Do all you can to save that young man from a vicious and criminal career.' It will say, 'Let this be your paraaim to make this convicted of this one offense hereafter a good citizen.' Save as much as you can of the force of this young man's soul for the service of God and his fellow-men.' That would be the first injunction of the righteous method of wit, to make that boy restore to society what he has taken from it, and make it possible for him to restore it without odium. without shame, without degradation. And this can be done. Just exactly how I cannot in a few words show to you. The intellect of society, of our legislators must think out the means and instrumentalities, but in her "children," so new banks were formed.

Latest things in Rockers,-Wm, L. Elder.

being compelled to restore by civil process the equivalent with interest of what he has taken from society. In other words, I hold that for the minor offenses and misdemeanors and the smaller crimes no man, whether he be young or old, and no woman, whether she be young or old, should be incarcerated in prison. They should atone for their wrong through some method more gentle sane and humane than the present method,

that only makes them more needy, incor-

rigible and criminal.

"But what are we going to do with the habitual criminals, with the hardened ones? Well, we shall treat them with love also. I would abolish, if I had my way, every penitentlary or State prison, if for no other reason than the immense expense necessitated to sustain them. I see no reason why the criminals of this land should be a sort of legalized parasite. I see no reason why the industrious citizenship of this country should bear the burden of clothing, and protecting, and feeding a great mass of vicious and parasitic criminals. And I am in hopes that all this oppressive weight might be abolished; that every penitentiary in the United States might be abolished; that every State's prison in this land might be abolished by applying Christ's method of gentleness to the treatment of habitual criminals. We are taught by the authorities, by experts like Maudsley, who has written so learnedly and wisely on mental pathology, that tending to crime is a disease. They tell us that there are two truth of the puissance of gentleness that ! kinds of crime, one accidental or occa-I wish to make, and that is to the missional, born of the pressure of circumstances or of situation; that the other is a predisposition of the blood, that it is congenital, that is an heridity, that it is of the very structure of the moral organization. It is useless, then, to punish crime of this habitual and constitutional character. It is just as useless as it is to punish a man for having some physical disease, some constitutional malady, just as useless as to punish a man for congenital imbecility. The way to do is to gradually extirpate it, and to extirpate it gently, and the only way to extirpate crime gently and not barbarously is to segregate it, is to put it wholly away from the body social.
"And I would do that in this way: If

represented the authority of the State or of the Nation I should have two islands, one for each sex, to which all habitual criminals should be sent. And I would make the determination of the question of habitual criminality a question for an expert commission. But when a criminal had been determined by an expert commission to be an habitual criminal, I should not send him to spend five, or ten, or twenty years in Jef-fersonville or Michigan City. I should send him to this island retreat; I should put the men on one island and the women on the is conducive to its extirpation and defeat? other, and I would make their lives as com-Or is it not rather conducive to its growth | forable as might be. I would allot to each are, by the ferocity and barbarousness of | make every criminal, as far as possible, selfstraining him against the body social. And I believe if society would apply this method, if it would lift the criminal wholly away from the conditions which tempt him with such vehemence, that, by reason of his diseased moral organization, he is powerless to resist, it would take the most sane step that has ever been taken toward the extirpation of crime, and at the same time toward the just and humane treatment of "Ah, my friends, society must learn that

> sins. It, too, must confess with David, 'Oh, Lord, thy gentleness hath made me great.'" PRINTING BIDS

by love, and by love only, can humanity

be redeemed from its crimes as from its

STATE BOARD WILL GO OVER THE COMPUTATIONS TO-DAY.

Manner in Which the Bids Have Been

Juggled in Years Past-Actual Quantities.

The contract for the State printing may be let to-day. The bids have all been gone reputation. And yet how often we read in the daily papers of young girls arrested and over and figured out to see which is actutends to let the contract to the bidder that much or seriously of such a matter. We | face, appears to be the lowest. The bids are made on certain quantities of each kind of material to be used, called the basis of the bid. This basis is not the actual amount to be used, but is simply arbitrary quantities named for the purpose of making a price. On this account it is possible for a bidder to manipulate his bid tere and barbarous justice. And thus in possible for a bidder to manipulate his bid the case of both this girl and this boy so as to make it appear low on its face, when in fact it will be very high. As an example, the first item in the contract may be taken. It is for the paper, composition and press-work on all book work. For in-stance, one bidder may bid six cents a pound for the paper and 45 cents a thousand for the composition, which, computed on the basis given in the bid, would be \$2,700, and \$4,950 for the two items, making a total of \$7,650. Another bidder makes his bid at 8 cents and 25 cents, respectively, for the two items, making a total of \$7,450, or \$200 less than the first bidder, but the first believe that these alleged instrumentall- bid is exactly the same as the second when the final result is obtained. These two calthe final result is obtained. These two calculations have been made on the basis submitted, which is 45,000 pounds of paper and 11,000,000 ems of composition. The actual amount to be paid for by the State will be about 300,000 pounds of paper and 60,000,000 ems of composition, which at 6 and 45 cents amount to \$18,000 and \$27,000, respectively, or a total of \$45,000, while the other bid amounts to \$24,000 and \$21,000, respectively, for the two items, a total of \$45,000. It will be seen from this that every cent of will be seen from this that every cent of increase on the cost of the paper allows a decrease of 5 cents on the composition and still makes the grand total the same, but reduces the amount \$100 when the basis meant that love to be extended to the evil alone is considered in computing which is just as much as to the good. I believe that the lower of two bids, Hereto-when Jesus said, 'Love your enemies,' He fore the basis has been considered meant us to love our social enemies just in letting the contracts, hence the printing as surely as He meant our personal ene- has cost the State much more than would mies. I believe that when Jesus said that have been the case if the bids had all been 'Love is the fulfilling of the law' He not extended and the contract let to the one only had in mind the ethical precepts of that was actually the lowest on the grand the sermon He delivered on the mount, but total. The State printing amounts to more also all law, all social law, all civil than \$100,000 a year. There are many other State law, all criminal pitfalls in the specifications. For instance, believe that when Jesus there is the printing of State election ballots. The basis in this instance is 100,000 only prolific principle of regeneration, He | tickets, when, in fact, there were 6,044,000 meant by that to affirm that it was the printed for the last election. To raise the bid on these I cent on each hundred would amount to only \$10 increase in the total of the bid on the basis of 100,000 tickets, but would be an actual increase on the amount used of \$604.40, which would compensate for a reduction of 1 cent on each thousand ems of type and still leave a net margin to the biddder of \$4.40 when the State came to pay for the amount actually used, besides educing the face of the bid an even \$100. Such are a few of the many ways in which the bids for the State printing have been manipulated in past years, and some of the bidders, supposing the present administra-tion would go it blindly and award the contract on the face of the bid, have made their bids accordingly. The Republican administration is pledged to economy and the members of the printing board have said that they do not intend to let this contract to thieves, why the cells of almost all our any but the lowest bidder in fact, regardcounty jails are so full of criminals? If less of what the figures on the bid on the fear is such an operative principle in the- basis may be. The figures have all been exory, tell me, my friends, why it is such a tended, and the board now knows which of puny and inoperative principle in the contracts is the best for the State. The fact as a deterrent force? Why is this? board will meet this morning and go over Why, because it is not God's way of deal- the figures as prepared by the clerk of the ing with wrong doers; that is why. There | board. While it is probable the contract gentleness in it; there is no effectiveness ble there may be further delay, for the in it because there is no love in it. I tell board may want time to verify Clerk Caryou it is love or nothing, because love ter's figures.

A QUIET SUNDAY.

and Other Places Sold Liquor.

The slate at police headquarters was black all day yesterday. The patrolmen reported everything quiet, and no violations of the liquor law were noticed. There were no arrests, and, consequently, Mr. Colbert says regard to his treatment? I think it there are few attempts at violations, hence will say this, 'Do all you can no arrests. During the day a number of places had the indications of violating the law, but the police did not see it. One Maryland-street saloon keeper called at headquarters to enter an objection to officers coming in his back yard, but he was informed that the whole force would be placed there if necessary to enforce the law. The speech as delivered by Mr. Colbert sounded very nice. The thirsty did not annoy the saloons to any great extent. The roadhouses outside the city were running from discipline. The second would be this, to all indications. These indications include buggies hitched in the yard, men entering by the side ways and a general sign of activity about the places. In those parts of the city where there are many disreputable houses it was observed that a large crowd was coming and going. Since Colbert became superintendent no orders have been issued against disreputable houses selling louor, and it can be found there at any time of the day or night. The present ad-ministration claims that any other course

DARK FOR CAMPBELL

GOV. MATTHEWS RETURNS FROM OHIO WITH SAD NEWS.

"Would Not Be Surprised," but Nevertheless Sees No Chance for the Rooster-His Cuban Speech.

Governor Matthews, having feasted the Ohlo Democracy on stalwart truths for a week, has returned to his home. The Governor came back Saturday night, closing his campaign at Hamilton in the afternoon. He did not speak at Cincinnati, as was the original arrangement. When he left home a week ago Governor Matthwes contemplated closing his work at Cincinnati Saturday night. Ex-Governor Campbell was to speak in the Queen City, and arrangements had been made for a rousing meeting. The cause which led the Governor to abandon his original plans was the failure of his voice. Most of his meetings during the week were in the open air, and he caught a heavy cold. At Hamilton Saturday afternoon, he had some difficulty in making himself heard, and decided that it would be unwise to undertake to speak at Cincinnati. Governor Matthews is well pleased with his Ohio trip. He was accorded the most flattering attention everywhere, he says, and all of his meetings were attended by immense audiences. While the Governor speaks encouragingly of the political situation in Ohio he is not as emphatic in his assertions as to the probable result as his Democratic friends could wish.

"I am hopeful," he said yesterday, "of Campbell's election, Indeed, I would not be surprised if he would pull through safely. As to the Legislature, I am confident that the Democrats will be victorious. I than seems to prevail in Ohio at this time. The Democrats seem to have awakened to the situation, and they are working. Governor Campbell has made a magnificent fight. Throughout the campaign he has stuck to State issues, of which there are many, and I think he has made a winning favor Harrison or Allison. I found that General Harrison has a great many stanch Governor Matthews will not speak at Atlanta on Cuban Independence day, which has been announced for Dec. 17. Instead, he will go to Philadelphia and deliver his Cuban address there.

"I am heartily in sympathy with Cuba," he said, "and favor a recognition of the belligerency by the United States. I prepared an address for the Atlanta occasion, but it will not be convenient for me to deliver it on the date nameu. I should have done so had not the date been changed. I have been invited to go to Philadelphia by the Antietam Brigade Association of by the Antietam Brigade Association of that city and deliver an address there some time this month. I have accepted the invitation. The occasion will be a Cuban demonstration, and my remarks will be

Governor and Mrs. Matthwes will leave for Atlanta this afternoon to visit their son, Seymour, who is ill with typhoid fever in that city. The Governor will return in a day or two, but Mrs. Matthews will remain with her son until he has grown strong enough to be brought home.

REPORTERS FAILED TO FIND HIM. Gen. Harrison Did Not Stop at a Hotel

in Chicago.

General Harrison went to Chicago Friday night to make an argument before the United States Appellate Court. Of course taken to the police station and incarcerated | ally the lowest. The printing board in- | he was immediately sought after by many newspaper men, who were anxious to try offers to do the work for the least actual to get a word from him on any subject, cash and not to the one whose bid, on its | and especially on the recent publications in regard to Sherman's book. The ex-President, however, did not seem to want publicity and sought the shelter of the home of some friend, where he would not be bothered by calls from representatives of all of Chicago's great dailies. The Tribune, commenting on the matter says:

"Ex-President Harrison will appear be-fore the United States Court of Appeals in the Monadnock Building to morrow morning to argue a case which has been taken up from the Indiana district. It is one in which the 'Clover Leaf' railway is interested, and General Harrison will appear as counsel for that road. "In the meantime no little mystery surrounds the present whereabouts of the ex-President and possible candidate for renomination. A telegram from the Tribune's correspondent at Indianapolis received yesterday stated General Harrison had left his home the evening before en route for Chicago. Attorney Pierce, of the 'Clover Leaf' road, also received the same information, and so told Judge Woods, of the United States Court of Appeals, who is a close friend of the ex-President and was by him appointed to the bench. "Yesterday at noon Judge Woods and Mr. Pierce strolled over to the hotel at which they understood General Harrison was stopping, only to discover he was not there. They made further inquiries, but could not learn where the distinguished Indianian was stopping, and finally gave the quest up as too difficult a job. "'I simply called to pay my respects," said Judge Woods afterward to a reporter for the Tribune, 'but found it could not be done, as I could not find where Mr. Harrison is stopping, and have no way of finding out. He has several friends in Chicago, and may be stopping at a private house, but the understanding was he was to go to a hotel, and it would be supposed he would, as he is to be here on business.' "Then a reporter for the Tribune took up the hunt where Judge Woods had left off, and with precisely the same result. Every hotel at which there was the least chance of General Harrison stopping was visited, and a number of others also. He was not at any of them, and was not expected, and no one in Chicago seemed to know anything

"His friends doubted whether he was in the city at all, pointing out the fact that he would much prefer to spend Sunday at home than in Chicago, but the answer to this was to reach here on Monday morning he would be forced to travel on Sunday, and General Harrison is known to be opposed to that unless absolutely necessary. Besides the Indianapolis correspondent was certain he had left that city. "So it was that all day yesterday the ex-President's friends and the newspaper reporters hunted for him, and all of them failed. If he was in the city he was hidden securely from the politicians and newspaper

FRED W. BAILEY'S NEW HOTEL, The Manager of the Grand Will Move to Denver, Col.

Fred W. Bailey, for the last three years manager of the Grand Hotel, in this city, has invested in hotel property at Denver, Col., and will leave the last of this week to take charge of his new possessions. Mr. Bailey, has purchased the St. James, one of the leading hotels of Denver, and which for several months has been in the hands of decorators and painters. The new proprietor will reopen the house at once. Mr. Bailey is well known in Indianapolis as a successful and popular hotel man. He came here five years ago to accept a position with the Bates, and for two years was manager Reihold's confidential and financial man. Three years ago he became secretary and treasurer of the Grand Hotel Company, and when Mr. Taggart took charge of the house. became its manager. Mr. Bailey is one of the vice presidents of the Hotel Men's National Mutual Benefit Association, is prominently identified with the Order of Elks, and is a thirty-second degree Mason,

A Little Domestic Trouble.

Yesterday afternoon a very good looking and well-dressed woman walked hurriedly into police headquarters and inquired for the superintendent. She was followed in a few minutes by a very good looking and well-dressed man, who asked for the superintendent. The man and the woman eyed each other closely and took chairs facing each other in front of Mr. Colbert. "What can I do for you?" asked the super-

In concert the man and the woman began, but their stories did not entirely agree It soon appeared that a domestic quarrel was up for consideration. The man said his name is E. O. Hubbel, a representative of the firm of Boozett & Co., wholesale jewel-

ers, of Chicago. He said his wife gave him great concern. She said her husband wor-ried her beyond endurance. He pursued her, so she said, and she came to head-quarters in order to escape him. Mr. Colbert did not listen to all the story, but advised the man and woman to return to their boarding house and live quietly, peacefully and happily together, as a hus-band and wife should.

DEATH OF W. G. LOCKWOOD.

A Well-Known Business Man Dies at

W. G. Lockwood, an old resident of Indianapolis, died yesterday at Ingalls, a small station on the Cleveland division of the Big Four road, of typhoid fever. Mr. Lockwood has been a resident of this city for more than fifty years, coming here from near Southport, in this county. For the last ten years he has lived in Woodruff Place on the West drive, he being one of the first to make that his home after the park was opened up and sold as lots for dwelling purposes. Mr. Lockwood has long been known in this city as a stanch business man of the strictest integrity. By good business management he has accumulated considerable property, most of which is in Indianapolis real estate. He was a strong, though not an active Prohibitionist. He was never known to take any leading part in politics, but his moral support has been with the Prohibition party.

Mr. Lockwood was formerly the partner in the firm of Shellhouse & Co., coal and lumber dealers. He sold out his interest in that firm and embarked in the manufacture of spring beds. At the time of his death he was president of the Puritan Spring Bed Company, of Ingalls. He went there last week to attend to business, and was taken suddenly ill, and soon was in such a dangerous condition that he could not be moved to his home in this city. His remains will arrive on the 10 o'clock train this morning. The time for the funeral has not yet been

Mr. Lockwood was a close student and a great reader. He was well informed on all the topics of the day and spent many spare hours in reading old classics as well as modern literature, although he was not looked upon as a literary man in the common acceptance of the term. He leaves a wife and two daughters. Miss Margaret, who is well known here and elsewhere as a violinist of much note, and Mrs. Frank Rogers.

HOW THE COLLISION OCCURRED.

Fire Engine a Minute Behind Time-The Firemen Recovering.

The firemen who were injured in the col-Michigan and West streets early yesterday morning were all reported to be well on the road to recovery yesterday. William Gano, of No. 6 engine company, who was the most seriously injured, was able to be about the engine house yesterday. Matthew Rogers, of No. 6, who had such a narrow Rogers, of No. 6, who had such a narrow escape, and Lewis Moore, driver of the chemical, were both reported in good condition. A queer coincidence is mentioned in connection with the collision. Ordinarily, No. 6's engine would have passed the intersection of Michigan and West streets before the chemical could reach the point, but in starting from their house yesterday morning one of the members dropped his hat and the engine was slowed up long enough for him to secure it and again climb on. In doing this just enough time was lost to cause both engine and chemical to reach the intersection at the same time. Another point was that the driver of the chemical the intersection at the same time. Another point was that the driver of the chemical had seen the light of the fire, and instead of going to the box at the corner of Indiana avenue and St. Clair street, he was making for the place where he had seen the light. On the contrary, the driver of No. 6's was driving toward the box, and in this way the two vehicles were to pass each

LAST DAY FOR TAXES.

All Must Pay Up To-Day or Become Deliquent and Pay a Penalty.

This is the last day for the payment of taxes. The treasurer's office will be open at 7 o'clock, and will remain open until 6 o'clock p. m. For the last few days the rush has been great at the office, so many people waiting until the last minute. A large force of clerks will be on hand to-day, so as to facilitate the payment as much as possible. The receipts have been very heavy for some time past, and there are many letters containing checks on hand that have not yet been opened. It is impossible to attend to them until after the counter business is over.

CITY NEWS NOTES.

Jessie B. Arnold left yesterday afternoon for a two weeks' visit with her aunts, in

The Fourth Presbyterian Church sale to be held at Mrs. Victor Hendricks's will be on Wednesday afternoon A young son of Magistrate Lockman has been seriously ill with pneumonia for several weeks. Recently a complication of heart disease has arisen and his condition at times has been precarious.

Mabel Reed, a young woman whose home is in Cincinnati, applied at the police station last night for aid. She said she was on her way to Columbus, where she had been offered employment, but had run out of money. Matron Buchanan took her to the "Door of Hope" and her parents were noti-

He Left with the Wagon. Mrs. Solomon Margison and her children were at the police station last night. The children ranged in age from one to thirteen years, and the family was dressed in rags. According to the story told by the woman, she and her husband and children left their home in Rush county some time ing to Missouri in a wagon, but hearing of ickness there, started to return. While at Brazil two days ago the husband took the wagon and disappeared. The woman and children came here on a pauper's pass. The woman says she has brothers at Dublin, Ind., and she wishes to reach them. She gave their names as Henry and Louis Law-

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